

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

27 July 1995

AM 10:00 CONVENE, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes:

15 June 1995

B. Dates of next meetings:

19 September 1995 (**Tuesday**)

19 October 1995

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. American Battle Monuments Commission National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 27/Jul/95-1, World War II Memorial. Site Selection.

B. Government of the District of Columbia

CFA 27/Jul/95-2, Arena at Gallery Place.
Design development. (Previous: 15/Jun/95-1)

C. General Services Administration, National Capital Region

CFA 27/Jul/95-3, Department of Justice, Main Justice Building, 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Temporary security measures. Design.

D. Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services

1. CFA 27/Jul/95-4, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia.
Renovation of entrance to Corridor 8 for handicapped access.

2. CFA 27/Jul/95-5, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia.
Replacement of windows.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS continued, 27 July 1995

E. District of Columbia Department of
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Shipstead-Luce Act

Appendix I.

2. Old Georgetown Act

Appendix II.

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE SUBMISSIONS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
S.L. 95-45	7000 Oregon Avenue, N.W. Jon Paul and Cheryl Morris Residence	Fence - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement fence as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 17 July 1995. New wood fence is board on board with a 1'-0" lattice on top, not to exceed 7'-0" in height.

S.L. 95-47	520 North Capitol Street, N.W. Phoenix Park Hotel	Addition - design development - conceptual
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ACTION: No objection to concept development for proposed addition to the Phoenix Park Hotel as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated July 1995. Working drawings conform to recommendations from the Commission of Fine Arts. See previous Action (S.L. 95-12).

S.L. 95-48	3550 Williamsburg Lane, N.W. Harman residence	Swimming pool, tea house and landscaping - conceptual
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ACTION: No objection to concept design of proposed landscape plan, including regrading, swimming pool and tea house. Submit working drawings for permit review when ready, including details for retaining walls and complete landscape plan providing screening from Rock Creek Park.

S.L. 95-49 HPA. 95-352	633 Indiana Avenue, N.W. Indiana Avenue Associates	Fire exit stair - conceptual
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ACTION: No objection to concept design of proposed fire exit stair which has limited impact on public space.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
S.L. 95-50	Normanstone Drive, N.W. Dr. & Mrs. Howard Hoffman Residence	New building - conceptual

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** proposed concept design for new single family dwelling. Proposed design deviates from Settlement Agreement dated 20 October 1989 between the United States of America and Woodland Limited Partnership, which delineates guidelines in terms of design considerations, site planning and landscaping for this and adjacent properties because of proximity to the park. See attached previous Action (S.L. 93-110) for an approved design for this and the adjacent sites. See attached copy of the Settlement Agreement.

S.L. 95-51	439 N Street, S.W. Tiber Island Cooperative Homes	Replacement roof - permit
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ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement of roof.

S.L. 95-52	421 N Street, S.W. Tiber Island Cooperative Homes	Replacement roof - permit
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ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement of roof.

S.L. 95-53	476 M Street, S.W. Tiber Island Cooperative Homes	Replacement roof - permit
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ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement of roof.

OLD GEORGETOWN SUBMISSIONS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 95-57	1659 35th Street, N.W.	Alterations,
HPA. 95-175	Papa John's Pizza	addition, signs and awnings - revised concept

ACTION: Recommend AGAINST concept for alterations, addition, signs and awnings which TOGETHER are inappropriate to the residential scale and character of this building and its historic residential neighborhood. While the applicant has made "good-faith" changes to the design, sufficient questions remain regarding the design, color and type of awnings as to deny approval. Moreover, the shed addition is totally inappropriate both to the building and historic district. Finally, note should be made that community objections have raised certain fundamental zoning questions best considered by the appropriate District agency.

O.G. 95-80	1506 30th Street, N.W.	Vinyl siding
HPA. 95-258	Isabelle d'Haucourt Residence	(existing) - permit

ACTION: Recommend AGAINST issuance of permit for vinyl siding on highly visible brick side wall which is inappropriate to this 19th century structure and violates existing policy on the use of such material in the historic district. Note is made that the vinyl siding has been installed without a permit.

O.G. 95-83	3700 O Street, N.W.	Addition of
HPA. 95-261	Georgetown University Heating/cooling plant	cooling towers - revised design - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed addition of cooling towers which, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 12 July 1995, will include a brick screen wall, wood retaining wall and landscape material.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 95-91	1054 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W.	Door surround
HPA. 95-273	Group Design Office	- revised concept

ACTION: No objection to revised concept design for proposed door surround as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 29 June 1995. Submit working drawings for review when ready.

O.G. 95-97	3139 M Street, N.W.	Addition of
HPA. 95-283	Old Glory Restaurant	dining deck and exit stair
		- conceptual

ACTION: No objection to the concept of an addition of a dining deck over the existing kitchen. Recommend a solid masonry wall with wood door or gate to fire stair at alley end of new deck and to masking existing mechanical equipment and garbage. Suggest masking existing unsightly exhaust flue. Submit working drawings for review when ready.

O.G. 95-100	3263 M Street, N.W.	Two story
HPA. 95-300	Michael Adeeba Commercial	rear addition - permit

ACTION: No objection to design submitted for proposed two-story rear addition as shown in drawings and supplemental drawings received and dated 30 June 1995.

O.G. 95-101	1715 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.	Two-story
HPA. 95-308	Izumi Yoshimoto Japan Inn Restaurant	addition - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed two-story addition. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 95-18).

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 95-102	3060 M Street, N.W.	Alterations to storefront and rear windows - permit
HPA. 95-311	3062 M St. Ltd. Part. Commercial	

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to storefront and rear windows. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 95-61).

O.G. 95-104	3029 Q Street, N.W.	Garden walls, terraces, steps and fences - revised design - permit
HPA. 95-320	Michael and Gloria Nussbaum Residence	

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed garden renovation, including new terraces, steps, fencing, landscaping and alteration to alley wall as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 18 July 1995.

O.G. 95-105	3234 Reservoir Road, N.W.	Basement entrance - conceptual
HPA. 95-322	Adele Wells Residence	

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed front entrance to basement. Submit working drawings for review when ready.

O.G. 95-106	2713 Dumbarton Street, N.W.	Addition of front and rear dormers - permit
HPA. 95-323	Olivier J. Koenig Residence	

ACTION: Returned without Action. Proposed work is not visible from public space. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 95-107	3139 M Street, N.W.	Signs
HPA. 95-324	Samuel M. Levy Old Glory Bar-B-Que	- permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed signs, including a single projecting sign and one sign painted on the transom glass over the entry door ONLY. Note: the existing lettering at the cornice is to be removed.

O.G. 95-108	1610 33rd Street, N.W.	Alterations
HPA. 95-326	Philip D. Berlin Residence	to front - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to street front, including replacement of first floor windows with French doors to match neighboring residence. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 95-89).

O.G. 95-109	3307 M Street, N.W.	Sign -
HPA. 95-329	Mattress Discounters	permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for non-illuminated sign ONLY. Approval does not include lighting.

O.G. 95-110	3415 Q Street, N.W.	Alterations to
HPA. 95-330	Cynthia Beerbower Residence	rear, parking pad and garden wall - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to rear of residence, installation of parking pad off alley and replacement of stockade fence with brick garden wall.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 95-111	1205 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.	Attendant booth
HPA. 95-331	Riggs National Bank Colonial Parking	for parking lot - permit.

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for new parking lot attendant booth and parking lot signs as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 26 July 1995.

O.G. 95-112	3406 N Street, N.W.	Studio addition
HPA. 95-335	David Bull and Teresa Longyear Residence	over garage - revised concept

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed addition of studio space over existing garage on alley as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 25 July 1995 which indicate retention of existing height of brick wall at rear of structure and increased height of infill panels above. Submit working drawings for review when ready.

O.G. 95-113	2920 M Street, N.W.	Replacement
HPA. 95-336	Pierre Gaunoux Commercial	windows - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement of first floor windows in existing bay.

O.G. 95-115	3700 O Street, N.W.	Three level
HPA. 95-340	Georgetown University Hospital complex	connecting bridge - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to the concept of an occupiable, multilevel bridge connecting two separate areas of the Georgetown University Hospital complex within an existing courtyard. Because of the program requirements for this addition and the massing result, recommend continued study as to how much of the new structure should be "bridge" and whether a portion of the structure should be viewed as an identifiable wing.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
O.G. 95-116	3026 N Street, N.W.	Alterations to rear structure for garage and wall repairs - permit
HPA. 95-341	Miriam M. H. Crocker Residence	

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for alterations to existing structure to accommodate a two car garage and for repairs to existing brick wall. Applicant has agreed to re-use as much of the original brick as possible and match the color range and detailing of the existing wall. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 95-88).

O.G. 95-117	3338 Reservoir Road, N.W.	Replacement windows and fence - permit
HPA. 95-342	Peter and Judy Soballe Residence	

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement windows and fence.

O.G. 95-118	1519 28th Street, N.W.	Additions to rear - conceptual
HPA. 95-343	Van Vleck Residence	

ACTION: Returned without Action. Proposed work is not visible from public space. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

O.G. 95-119	30th and K Street, N.W.	New building - revised design - conceptual
HPA. 95-350	30th & K Street Associates Georgetown Waterfront Hotel	

ACTION: No objection to revised concept design which is the result of an adjustment in the footprint of the proposed building to accommodate an existing easement.

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COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS PRE-MEETING TOUR

27 July 1995

CONVENE: 8:00 AM, Pension Building, Suite 312,
441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

World War II Memorial sites:

1. Mall Site; a site just west of the Capitol Reflecting Pool encompassing the area between Pennsylvania Avenue on the north and Maryland Avenue on the south and third Street on the west.
2. Constitution Gardens Site; at the east end of the lake, it may encompass the area from Constitution Avenue to the row of trees on the north side of the Reflecting Pool, but will not extend to the Rainbow Pool on the Mall axis. The exact boundaries are yet to be determined.
3. Freedom Plaza Site; the space on Pennsylvania Avenue between 14th and 13th streets.

Members Present: J. Carter Brown, Chairman
Harry G. Robinson, Vice-Chairman
Rex. M. Ball
Eden Rafshoon
Susan Porter Rose

Staff Present: Charles H. Atherton, Secretary
Donald B. Myer, Asst. Secretary
Jeffrey R. Carson
Sue Kohler
Jose Martinex-Canino

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MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

27 July 1995

The meeting was convened at 10:15 a.m. in the Commission of Fine Arts offices at the Pension Building, 441 F Street, N.W, after a tour of proposed World War II Memorial sites.

Members present: Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman
 Hon. Harry G. Robinson, Vice-Chairman
 Hon. Rex M. Ball
 Hon. Eden Rafshoon
 Hon. Susan Porter Rose

Staff present: Mr. Charles H. Atherton, Secretary
 Mr. Donald B. Myer, Assistant Secretary
 Mr. Jeffrey R. Carson
 Mrs. Sue Kohler
 Mr. Jose Martínez-Canino

National Capital
Planning Commission
staff present: Mr. Patrick Tribe

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of the minutes of the 15 June 1995 meeting. The minutes were approved without objection.

B. Dates of next meetings, approved as:

19 September 1995 (Tuesday)
19 October 1995

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. American Battle Monuments Commission
National Park Service, National Capital Region

CFA 27/JUL/95-1, World War II Memorial. Site selection.
Staff member Sue Kohler began by reading excerpts from the legislation to establish the memorial, noting especially that the

purpose of the memorial was "to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate the participation of the United States in that war"; she also talked about the role of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the function of the presidentially-appointed advisory board. She said the memorial would be erected under the provisions of the Commemorative Works Act, which required that both site and design be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission and the Secretary of the Interior. Additionally, the 1923 Act that created the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) required that the Commission of Fine Arts approve the design of all war memorials. Mrs. Kohler then asked John Parsons, representing the Park Service, to continue the presentation. Exhibit A

Mr. Parsons said that of the three sites inspected by the Commission earlier that morning, the ABMC preferred the one in Constitution Gardens; the National Capital Memorial Commission was divided in regard to the merits of this site versus the one at the Capitol Reflecting Pool. Mr. Parsons then showed photographs of the site at the foot of the Capitol and gave the members some background information on the existing Grant Memorial, the McMillan Commission plans for the area (Union Square), and the design and building of the Capitol Reflecting Pool in the 1960s. He said any memorial here would face considerable competition from both the Capitol and the Grant Memorial and could not disrupt views of either. He said the site was beautiful as it was, and commented that the Park Service would want to keep the informal grouping of trees on either side of the central open space if the memorial were placed on this site.

Mr. Parsons then showed photographs of the Constitution Gardens site, saying that the area was unfinished, that the existing terrace was intended to be part of a rest area and food service facility. He added that 17th Street was part of a flood dyke system and so might set some restrictions on the amount of development that could take place.

Mr. Parsons did not discuss the Freedom Plaza site; he said the ABMC was unalterably opposed to it.

The members had several questions for Mr. Parsons. Mr. Ball was concerned about the location of the freeway tunnel in the vicinity of the Capitol Reflecting Pool and was told that it ran under the pool and about 100 feet to the west. He also asked if there would be a museum associated with a memorial on any of these sites; Mr. Parsons said none was planned. Vice-Chairman Robinson wanted to know if the Park Service had drawn up any design guidelines. Mr. Parsons said yes, but only informally; for example, there could be nothing higher than 10 feet on the grass

panel in front of the Capitol Reflecting Pool, and in Constitution Gardens, nothing could mar the view from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to the Capitol. The Vice-Chairman said he was afraid the program might not match the site after it was selected; he thought that was something the Commission would have to consider in taking its action. Mr. Parsons said the ABMC was aware of this problem.

The next speaker was Ambassador F. Haydn Williams, a member of the ABMC and of its World War II Memorial Committee. He prefaced his remarks by saying that the presidentially-appointed World War II Memorial Advisory Board had been involved in the preparation of his statement.

Ambassador Williams said it was imperative that an early decision be reached on the site selection. He characterized World War II as the great defining event of the century, and he said he felt strongly that the site for the memorial had to be commensurate with the event. He said six possible sites had been selected, four eliminated, leaving the Capitol and Constitution Gardens. He said there was now unanimous agreement on Constitution Gardens, a site he thought met the standards stated in the Commemorative Works Act, as well as the following criteria: (1) the memorial should be on or in close proximity to the Mall; (2) it should be free-standing, with adequate space around it; (3) it should have relevance to its surroundings, to nearby memorials and structures; (4) it should have great accessibility; and (5) it should be evocative of the profound importance of World War II in the twentieth century, as the other great memorials on the Mall were evocative of the great events of their time.

Ambassador Williams recalled the World War II memorials in Europe and the Pacific, saying they were magnificent in their beauty and simplicity, the work of great American sculptors and architects. Citing the motto of the Commission's first chairman, Daniel Burnham, beginning "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood..." Ambassador Williams said he hoped to apply this to the planning and building of the World War II Memorial. He said the reasons for the ABMC's preference for the Constitution Gardens site were that it had a commanding location in highly relevant surroundings; it was in close proximity to the FDR Memorial and to the White House; it was located at the head of a memorial area and would place the Korean and Vietnam memorials in proper perspective; and it was positioned astride the most visited concourse in Washington.

Ambassador Williams discussed the alternate site at the foot of the Capitol briefly. He said it could be developed symmetrically, with memorial elements commemorating the Atlantic theatre on one side and the Pacific on the other, with the central green space providing a linkage. He commented, however, that there were more unknowns, more restrictions on this site than on the

preferred one in Constitution Gardens. He said meetings with the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission had resulted in sending both sites to the reviewing agencies.

Ambassador Williams noted the urgency in selecting the site, citing the advanced age of the remaining World War II veterans and the fact that the Congressional mandate would expire in less than five years, and noting also that the President was scheduled to dedicate the site on 4 November. Once the site was chosen, Ambassador Williams said, the program would be developed to respond to it. He repeated his statement about the importance of World War II, comparing it to the Civil War, and said the memorial's success would depend on the cooperation of all those involved.

The Chairman said he was in full agreement as to the importance of the project. He said he would like to read into the record three letters received by the Commission commenting on the site. The first was from Sarah McClendon, a member of the World War II Memorial Advisory Committee; she expressed dissatisfaction with both sites under consideration and favored instead the Freedom Plaza site or another nearer the Capitol. The second letter was from David Childs of SOM, designers of Constitution Gardens; he said this informal, pastoral area was never intended to be a Memorial Garden, but would become one if a World War II Memorial joined those already there.

The third letter was from sculptor Frederick Hart, a former member of the Commission. He suggested considering a gateway concept, specifically the traffic circle at the west end of Memorial Bridge, a preeminent entrance to the city and to Arlington Cemetery. Here there would be space for a memorial equal in stature to the other major memorials of the city; he suggested a triumphal arch. Exhibits A-1, A-2, A-3

The members found Mr. Hart's concept an intriguing one. The Chairman saw the World War II memorial on this site as a forecourt to the whole capital memorial experience, with this memorial representing the twentieth century, Lincoln the nineteenth, and Washington the eighteenth; he also thought the linkage to the Pentagon and Arlington Cemetery was good. He thought the concept of a horizontal memorial had been pushed to the edge with the Vietnam and Korean memorials; he said that considering the relative importance of World War II, a horizontal memorial would require nearly the entire Mall. He made a comparison with the two buildings of the National Gallery of Art, recalling that the architect of the East Building had commented that in order to stand up to the monumental horizontality of the West Building, his smaller building would have to depend on verticality; the Chairman thought the World War II Memorial would need the same kind of emphasis. He saw the Constitution Gardens site as safe, but a "cop-out", preferring the site at the foot of the Capitol because

it at least had some prominence. He thought it was important not to panic because of time restrictions, and he was sure that Congress would be willing to extend the time allowed by the legislation.

The Vice-Chairman also liked Mr. Hart's idea, particularly because of the vista, the gateway idea, the concept of the linking of the whole nation during World War II. He did not think the Constitution Gardens site appropriate for the heroic nature of achievement and loss inherent in the concept of World War II. Mr. Ball agreed; he said the memorial seemed to call for something vertical, and that would rule out the Capitol site. He recalled the gateway concept seen at Union Station and thought the development of a similar "front door" to the city at Arlington Memorial Bridge, or perhaps at some other still unexplored site, would be a good idea. Mrs. Rafshoon also thought the site selected should be able to accommodate something vertical; she thought the great triumph of victory in World War II called for a vertical expression. Mrs. Rose joined the others in praising Mr. Hart's concept, adding that she did not think the proposed November dedication date should be a determining factor in the site selection; she thought the most important time consideration was the ticking of the clock as it related to the veterans' lives.

Ambassador Williams asked to comment. He said all the veterans on the advisory committee thought that placing the World War II Memorial on the Constitution Gardens site would put the memorials to two smaller wars in perspective. He said they were not interested in a drive-by or walk-by memorial; they wanted a contemplative place, and they would have that at the Rainbow Pool, on the great axis of the Mall. The Chairman said the problem was that the Constitution Gardens site was not at the Rainbow Pool, but rather off to one side; he said a site at the Rainbow Pool might be one the Commission could support. He said he understood that people liked what they knew; that is, a landscape solution as represented by the Vietnam and Korean memorials, but he did not think the Constitution Gardens site was worthy of a memorial to World War II.

The Chairman said the sense of the Commission was that of the two sites submitted, the one at Constitution Gardens was unacceptable because it was tucked away and not properly related to the other memorials in the area; he said the Commission would be open to suggestions as to how it could be moved onto the major east-west axis, such as at the Rainbow Pool. He said the Commission needed to see a program for the site at the foot of the Capitol in order to know if it could work. He thought the site at Freedom Plaza was still a good one, and he said the Commission was unanimous in feeling that a new site at Columbia Island, suggested by Frederick Hart, had great possibilities because of its axial

relationships and gateway characteristics and should be explored further. Exhibit A-4

B. Government of the District of Columbia

CFA 27/JUL/95-2, Arena at Gallery Place. Design development. (Previous: 15/JUN/95-1) Architect Colden Florance from Florance Eichbaum Esocoff King was introduced; he in turn introduced Wes Unseld from the Pollin organization; David King, his partner; Paul Devroux, the associated architect; and John Chen, his consultant on Chinese design. He reviewed the Commission's previous requests for modifications to the north and south facades and the markers on 6th and 7th streets, more openness and friendliness at street level, and the use of as many street trees as possible. He said he would also discuss the signage, lighting, and some of the key details.

Beginning with changes to the elevations, Mr. Florance showed the placement of the "MCI Center" logo on the F Street elevation and then pointed out the corner at 7th and F streets, which he said had been lowered 6 feet, in response to the Commission's request. He noted the layering effect of the glass, stone and metal elements on the facades, saying this was done to control and contain the scale. The Chairman thought that if the apparent cornice on the F Street elevation could be actually projected or reinforced in some way, the building would have a "top" from the pedestrian's point of view, and this would help lower the perceived height.

Turning to 7th Street, Mr. Florance pointed out the wavy canopy-type structure near the northwest corner. This would cover the ticket operations on 7th Street and continue around the corner as a straight "barrel-vaulted" pergola on the north side, facing Chinatown. In this configuration the canopy recalled the small pavilions often set in front of larger structures in Chinese architecture. A separate cross-vaulted pavilion covered the center entrance. Lattice and grille work on this facade also recalled Chinese design, Mr. Florance said, in a way that was inviting and not over-bearing. Ornamental trees in containers would add to the Oriental flavor. Going back to 7th Street, Mr. Florance talked about the tower element, or marker, on the line of G Street, noting the two signs saying "MCI Center"; the one facing north would be in Chinese. The tower element and signs would be repeated on the 6th Street facade.

Mr. Florance then asked John Chen to show the members photographs of traditional and modern Chinese design. Mr. Chen showed the modern examples first, noting that they did not have any obvious Chinese elements but often recalled traditional shapes like the pagoda, and structural elements such as brackets. Traditional architecture was then shown, with Mr. Chen pointing out elements such as roof shapes, the progression of spaces, framing of views,

etc. He said it was the philosophy of Chinese design that they were trying to incorporate into the Arena building, not its specific manifestations.

Mr. Florance said they had been to the Chinatown Steering Committee with the revisions to the north facade and received a positive response. He said there was still a question whether the center entrance on the north could be opened because of problems with ticketing and crowd control, but he was optimistic that these problems could be resolved.

Mr. Florance then discussed the Metro entrance and elevators. He noted also that there would be ribbon, or "zipper" LED signs over the ticket operations and Metro entrance advertising coming events. He pointed out the location of retail space, and there was a discussion of using show window projections at sidewalk level where there were blank walls; he showed the members where these would be. They would be used by retailers in the area as well as the nearby museums.

Mr. Florance showed drawings of the 6th Street facade, where part of the frontage was occupied by a parking entrance and separate truck entrance. The Chairman noted that organizations in the area had complained that there were no retail or restaurant establishments on that side. Mr. Florance said he and the Pollin group were aware of this and were working on it. Susan Henshaw Jones, president of the National Building Museum, asked to comment.

Ms. Jones said the Pension Building would be the building in the area most adversely affected by the Arena. She said it was already tucked away from the major streets--H Street on the north and E Street on the south--and F Street no longer offered east-west access. With the proposed closing of G Street, the situation would be even worse. She said it was very important to have retail on 6th Street to bring people around to that side of the Arena; otherwise, they would have no idea that the Building Museum existed only a block away. She thought the same kind of development planned for the 7th Street side should exist on 6th Street, and the existing alley system should be used for deliveries and other service facilities. On F Street, she suggested that some kind of distinctive streetscape design be carried from the Portrait Gallery to the Building Museum to lead pedestrians from one to the other.

Ms. Jones's second point concerned traffic and the availability of parking. She said the museum's continued existence depended on the rental of the Great Hall, and people attending these functions needed to be able to get to the building without undo difficulty and needed more parking than the Building Museum could provide on its small lot. On evenings when there were events at both the Arena and the Building Museum this could be a problem. She said there had been discussions with the developer, who had

been responsive to their needs, and talk of contractual parking set-asides to help solve the problem. Ms. Jones said a related problem was the queuing of buses and trucks on 6th Street; retail could not exist and people would not use the street if it were cluttered with trucks and buses; the same could be true of F Street. She said an agreement was needed on the number of buses and trucks that could be on the street at any given time. Exhibit B

Mr. Florance responded to Ms. Jones. He said their goal had been to get all the trucks and loading on the site; he did not think using the alley was feasible because of maneuvering difficulties, especially considering there would be other users, and grade problems. Regarding the queuing of buses, he said they were aware of the problem, and had provided for it on 6th Street, because of its 32-foot wide sidewalk, but confined it to the frontage of the WMATA headquarters building so that it would not be visible from the Pension Building. He said the District Government had reasonably strict rules regarding the number and queuing of buses and seemed to know how to deal with the problem; he said this was not something the developer could control but they would continue to monitor it.

There was a discussion about the 6th Street side of the building and the difficulty of introducing any retail activity there. The Chairman thought that keeping the building open as much as possible, so that pedestrians could walk through it, would help the circulation of people throughout the entire area, and that would help the museums. Mr. Florance said they were counting on the extensive retail on F Street, plus the Metro entrance, to bring people to the F Street museums.

Returning to changes in the building design, Mr. Florance went into more detail on the new design for the light markers on the axis of G Street. They no longer sat back on the roof, but had become a projecting lightweight framework, with a bowl and a light cylinder at the top and the "MCI Center" signs below. The Chairman was not sure about the vertical projection into public space, and in any case, if there was to be a sign, he thought it should read vertically, like the Chinese characters on the other side. Also, he thought that if cloth banners were used instead of rigid signs, the effect would be more festive and less insistently commercial.

Mr. Florance then discussed color for the limestone and brick areas, showing samples and relating them to the color of the limestone and sandstone used on the Old Patent Office building. He talked about the glass, saying it would be slightly reflective with a bluish tone. Lighting on the exterior would vary from a wash on the walls to highlighting of architectural features, and would also glow from within to pick up the volume and mass of the building. Mr. Florance then showed drawings of a special paving pattern and discussed trees; he said the street trees would follow the master

plan for the city--Norway maples on F Street, Golden Rain trees on 7th Street, and Chinese elms on 6th Street. The setback area on the north would feature Korean dogwoods in containers, among other plantings. A decorative light fixture would be used in this area, with the standard Washington globe used elsewhere.

When Mr. Florance had finished his presentation, the Chairman commented on the covered "Chinese" walkway at the northwest corner, feeling that it wasn't yet successful, that it was neither Chinese nor Western. He thought the barrel-vaulted section might look better if it turned up at the edge, more like a Chinese roof, and that the cross-vaulted section at the entrance needed to be rethought. The Vice-Chairman said he was not really happy with it, either. He did, however, like the layering concept seen on the facades. He thought 6th Street needed further examination; he said the L'Enfant vista along the street was not helped by this treatment.

The Chairman asked if there were any other comments. Sally Berk, president of the D. C. Preservation League, asked to speak. She said the League had been following this project for a year, and applauded the architect for moving toward a more contemporary design for the building. She said several concerns remained. One was that the monumental F Street facade would never be perceived as such because of the narrowness of F Street and the tightness of the site. The second was the closing of G Street, and the most important was the relationship between the Old Patent Office and the new building. She said there was no cross section drawing showing this, and that judged by even the most generous criteria, the Arena would not respect this important landmark. She said there was no way it could, given the size required and the restrictions of the site. She thought the choice of site seriously compromised the L'Enfant Plan and the principles of good planning. She noted that the Mayor's Task Force on the Arena and the Committee of 100 were in complete agreement with this assessment.

The next speaker was Mary Ferrell from the Citizens Planning Coalition. She said her organization was opposed to the Arena project on the Gallery Place site and agreed with Ms. Berk's statements. She hoped that the Commission's comments on the Arena design could be applied to some smaller mixed-use project on the site, but did not think a building as large as the Arena could ever work there. She said her organization was committed to seeing Mr. Pollin build his arena in the District, but on an appropriate site.

The Chairman said it was time for the Commission to take an action. He thought the comments that had been made by his fellow

members reflected general approval, given the fact that the discussion was on the design, not the siting. He noted that the Commission's preference for another site had been aired some months ago. As long as the building was to be built on the Gallery Place site, he thought the Commission had the responsibility to try to make the design as interesting and compatible as possible. He commended the architect on the layering seen in the current development, and on the amount of glassiness and openness. He thought the gesture towards the Chinese community on the north facade was going in the right direction, although more study was needed on the canopy and entrance elements, and on the treatment of Sixth Street. The other members agreed with this assessment, and Mr. Florance said he would continue the design development with the Commission's comments in mind. Exhibit B-1

(The meeting was recessed for lunch at 1:45 p.m. and reconvened at 2:20 p.m.)

C. General Services Administration, National Capital Region
CFA 27/JUL/95-4, Department of Justice, Main Justice
Building, 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Temporary
security measures. Design. Staff member José Martínez said this submission involved relocating and increasing the number of security planters around the Justice Building in the Federal Triangle. He said it was the first phase of a general tightening of security around the building. He introduced Edward Rydell from the Justice Department to discuss the proposals.

Mr. Rydell said the Attorney General had requested an examination of the security measures at the main building after the bombing of the Federal Building at Oklahoma City. He said the plans submitted at this meeting were for temporary measures and would provide reasonable security around the perimeter and at the same time respect the architecture, although they would not prevent an incident such as that at Oklahoma City. He showed drawings of the proposed location of the planters, near the curb line; those existing across the entrances would be removed. The planters along Pennsylvania Avenue would be round, because that was the shape used on the Avenue; those on the other sides would be rectangular or square. He said the Justice Department was working with GSA to develop a security plan for all the Federal Triangle buildings and guidelines would be submitted later. The Vice-Chairman suggested that GSA come to the Commission and present a scheme for the whole area. There were no objections to the temporary security measures, and they were unanimously approved. Exhibit C

D. Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services

1. CFA 27/JUL/95-5, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia.

Renovation of entrance to Corridor 8 for handicapped access. Staff member Jeffrey Carson said this submission was part of an on-going renovation of the Pentagon, which alterations to the River Terrace approved by the Commission in February. The current project (one of two) involved alterations to an existing ramp, reducing its pitch to make it more easily negotiable for those in wheelchairs; he said the existing granite would be reworked. A second part of the renovation would provide a fire egress using the same door configuration used for the Corridor 8 entrance. Mr. Carson said the plans for the project had been reviewed and approved by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.

There were no objections to the alterations, and they were unanimously approved. Exhibit D

2. CFA 27/JUL/95-6, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia.
Replacement of windows. Mr. Carson said new windows were needed to provide more energy efficiency; they would follow the configuration of the original windows exactly. As thermopane was not possible for the monumental windows on the courts, the proposal was to recreate them in single layer glass with a storm window and sheer drapery inside; the color of the drapery would match the blinds and sash used elsewhere on the building. He said the glass would be lighter in color than the sample he showed, and would allow only 16% of the ultra-violet light to enter.

A discussion followed about the proposed glass for the Air and Space Museum and why it could not be as light-colored as that planned for use at the Pentagon. Mr. Carson said the reason the museum had to use a darker glass was because they were interested in cutting down the total amount of light entering the building, not just the ultra-violet light.

There were no further questions, and the window replacements were unanimously approved. Exhibit D

E. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Shipstead-Luce Act

Appendix I. The Appendix was approved without objection.

2. Old Georgetown Act

Appendix II. The Appendix was approved without objection.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Signed,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles H. Atherton".

Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

107 STAT. 90

PUBLIC LAW 103-32—MAY 25, 1993

Public Law 103-32
103d Congress

An Act

May 25, 1993
(S. 214)

To authorize the construction of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate United States participation in that conflict.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

40 USC 1003
note.

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The American Battle Monuments Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission") is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate the participation of the United States in that war.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes" approved November 14, 1986 (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(c) HANDICAPPED ACCESS.—The plan, design, construction, and operation of the memorial pursuant to this section shall provide for accessibility by, and accommodations for, the physically handicapped.

40 USC 1003
note.

SEC. 2. ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD.—There is hereby established a World War II Memorial Advisory Board, consisting of 12 members, who shall be appointed by the President from among veterans of World War II, historians of World War II, and representatives of veterans organizations, historical associations, and groups knowledgeable about World War II.

(b) APPOINTMENTS.—Members of the Board shall be appointed not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall serve for the life of the Board. The President shall make appointments to fill such vacancies as may occur on the Board.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD.—The Board shall—

(1) in the manner specified by the Commission, promote establishment of the memorial and encourage donation of private contributions for the memorial; and

(2) upon the request of the Commission, advise the Commission on the site and design for the memorial.

(d) **SUNSET.**—The Board shall cease to exist on the last day of the third month after the month in which the memorial is completed or the month of the expiration of the authority for the memorial under section 10(b) of the Act referred to in section 1(b), whichever first occurs.

SEC. 3. PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

40 USC 1003
note.

The American Battle Monuments Commission shall solicit and accept private contributions for the memorial.

SEC. 4. FUND IN THE TREASURY FOR THE MEMORIAL.

40 USC 1003
note.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is hereby created in the Treasury a fund which shall be available to the American Battle Monuments Commission for the expenses of establishing the memorial. The fund shall consist of—

(1) amounts deposited, and interest and proceeds credited, under subsection (b);

(2) obligations obtained under subsection (c); and

(3) the amount of surcharges paid to the Commission for the memorial under the World War II 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coins Act.

(b) **DEPOSITS AND CREDITS.**—The Chairman of the Commission shall deposit in the fund the amounts accepted as contributions under section 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall credit to the fund the interest on, and the proceeds from sale or redemption of, obligations held in the fund.

(c) **OBLIGATIONS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest any portion of the fund that, as determined by the Chairman of the Commission, is not required to meet current expenses. Each investment shall be made in an interest bearing obligation of the United States or an obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States that, as determined by the Chairman of the Commission, has a maturity suitable for the fund.

(d) **ABOLITION.**—Upon the final settlement of the accounts of the fund, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Congress a draft of legislation (including technical and conforming provisions) recommended by the Secretary for the abolition of the fund.

SEC. 5. DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.

40 USC 1003
note.

If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Act referred to in section 1(b)), or upon expiration of the authority for the memorial under section 10(b) of that Act, there remains a balance in the fund created by section 4, the Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of that Act.

Approved May 25, 1993.

Public Law 103-422

103d Congress

Joint Resolution

Oct. 25, 1994

[S.J. Res. 227]

Approving the location of a Thomas Paine Memorial and a World War II Memorial
in the Nation's Capital.

Whereas section 6(a) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes," approved November 14, 1986 (Public Law 99-652; 100 Stat. 3650) provides that the location of a commemorative work in the area described as Area I shall be deemed disapproved unless the location is approved by law not later than 150 days after notification of Congress that the commemorative work may be located in Area I; and

Whereas Public Law 102-407, as amended by Public Law 102-459, authorized the Thomas Paine National Historical Association U.S.A. Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to Thomas Paine; and

Whereas Public Law 103-32, approved May 25, 1993 (107 Stat. 90), authorized the American Battle Monuments Commission to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has notified the Congress of his determination that such memorials should be located in Area I; Now, therefore, be it

40 USC 1003
note.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the location of a Thomas Paine Memorial, authorized by Public Law 102-407, as amended by Public Law 102-459, within either Area I or Area II as described in Public Law 99-652 (100 Stat. 3650),

PUBLIC LAW 103-422—OCT. 25, 1994

108 STAT. 4357

is approved and (b) the location of a World War II Memorial, authorized by Public Law 103-32, within either Area I or Area II as described in Public Law 99-652 (100 Stat. 3650), is hereby approved.

Approved October 25, 1994.

July 26, 1995

EXHIBIT A-1

To: The Fine Arts Commission
The National Capital Planning Commission
The Battle Monuments Commission
The WW II Advisory Commission

Dear Friends:

I think it is time we rethink the site of the World War II Memorial. What do we want? The same old stone work, statues, green grass, trees, walks or do we want something that is active, practical, usable daily by study groups, young people, reunions of veterans, historical, educational, a place where both war and peace can be studied?

The site at 17th and Constitution is off the beaten path for tourists and residents. It would downgrade WW II for Viet Nam and Korea. They are finished and well advertised. We would just be an also run. WWII deserves better.

Neither of the two sites we have before us is good enough. But Thank God we have saved our memorial from Virginia, the tidal basin, the difficult -to-locate Roosevelt and other memorials.

Our selection should be tied to the purposes as outlined above. The decision should be made now. Let us not travel this path again. Many citizens are furious now that they realize we have so far given attention to other events than WW II.

I spent yesterday studying sites again and attending our Advisory Group meeting. Last night, I did more research. I am sorry I cannot be with you today but a nine-member NBC television crew from New York and I made a date today to visit the Capitol and the White House. Hopefully I will get a chance on the upcoming televised show to advertise our memorial.

I want a memorial that the public will pass daily and remember our struggles 50 years ago. I prefer it be nearer the Capitol, the center of Democracy world wide. I suggest the plot bounded by 3rd, 4th, Maryland and Independence. It is larger than the plot with Grant's beautiful memorial. Freedom Plaza could be made to produce the active, livable monument especially if augmented by the DC building. This would be better than building on two sides of the waterway on the 17th and Constitution plot. The new world trade center on Pennsylvania avenue would be an asset, as are the National Press club and its connecting shops.

Let's rethink today. Past recommendations are not in concrete.

Sarah McClendon
Vice Chairman for Site Selection
WW II Advisory Committee.

DAVID M. CHILDS, FAIA
PARTNEREXHIBIT A-2

July 11, 1995

RECEIVED

JUL 18 1995

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Honorable Carter Brown, Chairman
The Commission of Fine Arts
The Pension Building
441 F. Street, N.W., Suite 312
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Carter:

I was surprised to learn recently that the World War II Memorial Committee had ranked the Plaza/Pavilion site at the east end of Constitution Gardens as their preferred site, among the many they considered, for the forthcoming World War II Memorial. It seems to me to be a much less appropriate site than a number of others they might have chosen.

I am sure you remember (its hard to believe it's been twenty years ago) the extraordinary unanimity that all of us had during the design of the Gardens. The Fine Arts Commission, the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Park Service and we at SOM all concurred that one of the basic tenets of the master plan for Constitution Gardens was that it was to be a landscaped "stage" where, in addition to the pastoral activities expected in a garden, a number and variety of mostly temporary, outdoor activities could occur, such as The Festival of American Folklife and similar events. Like Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen, the flexible design was conceived to readily accept these joyful, living events.

Having been the principal designer of Constitution Gardens, along with my colleagues at SOM, I can of course remember specifically what we had in mind in designing this part of the Mall: a deliberately informal garden in contrast to, and as a respite from, the busy formal museum and monument visitation all around. The plaza at the Garden's eastern end was designed as the arrival court where an open air pavilion, with information, restaurant, and rest facilities would welcome the visitor to the landscape beyond. In fact, if President Ford had not then called for a major cutback in federal spending, the facility would have been built as part of the Gardens in 1976. The terraces that exist are the only part of the design that was realized.

Certainly we did not rule out the possibility of appropriately scaled statuary or memorial events in Constitution Gardens. In fact, I strongly supported the proposed location of the Vietnam Memorial and its subsequent powerful and restrained design. And other memorials have been and can properly be tucked within groves of trees where they can be quiet, contemplative and unassuming. But a large monument (and I cannot image this one being anything but large), dominating the lake at Constitution Gardens, will render this park forevermore a Memorial Garden which it was never intended to be. Sites with far more suitable scale and backdrop for such a memorial exist, for example, at 3rd Street with the Capitol in the background, or, even better at Freedom Plaza, directly along the Capitol/White House axis.

The Honorable Carter Brown, Chairman
July 11, 1995
Page 2

The World War II Memorial is an extraordinarily important project and must have an appropriately significant site, but hopefully not at Constitution Gardens where it would overwhelm an already successful part of the Mall.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "DMC.", with a stylized, cursive script.

David M. Childs

cc: John Parsons

FREDERICK E. HART
CHESLEY
HUME, VIRGINIA 22689

EXHIBIT A-3

TEL (703) 685-9694
FAX (703) 686-4286

26 July 1995

The Honorable J. Carter Brown
Chairman
The Commission of Fine Arts
The Pension Building
441 F Street, Suite 312
Washington, D.C. 20001-2728

Dear Carter:

I am writing in regards to the Commission's current review of possible sites for the World War II Memorial. I am writing to urge the Commission to consider sites other than the six which are presently being considered.

It is my strong belief that, for a variety of reasons, none of the sites presently under consideration offer both a place of sufficient prominence, as well as being suitable from a design standpoint for such a imposing monument. We are dealing, of course, with the major national event of this century; as such, it deserves a major axial relationship with the existing major monuments such as the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Jefferson Memorial, etc.

Of the six sites, the three best, and those which seem to be in the greatest favor, are at the base of the Capitol, Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Gardens. The Capitol site is certainly of sufficient prominence but because of existing features such as the Grant Memorial and the need to preserve the vistas and the geometry of the mall, would impose severe crippling design restraints for a monument of this stature.

Likewise, the choice of the Plaza at Constitution Gardens, while again offering prominence in the monumental core, would be unsuitable as it is not really on a symmetrical axial relation with any of the other major monuments and it would for all intent and purposes destroy the original intent of creating an informal garden as well as having no particular connection to the "Constitutional" theme now perpetuated by the Signer's Memorial, the Black Patriots Memorial and the proposed Thomas Paine Memorial.

The Freedom Plaza site is really only technically on an axial relationship, in this case with Pennsylvania Avenue, but in fact, is not on a visual axis. It would simply be a monument plopped down onto what is now a somewhat inhospitable plaza, visiable only from the immediate neighborhood.

I strongly urge the Commission to look beyond the present six sites under consideration.

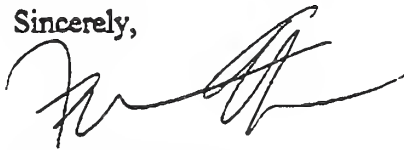
It is possible to site this monument in a way which is truly on a symmetrical axis with the monumental core, while offering a sufficiently unimpeded site suitable for the great Heroic work that is clearly mandated - without necessarily being restricted to the monumental core.

For example, I would suggest considering a gateway concept. The traffic circle at the entrance to Memorial Bridge serves as the preiminent entrance to the Capitol city, as well as the ceremonial entrance to Arlington Cemetary, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Kennedy graves and so on. This is an open and unobstructed site which offers a splendid opportunity for a great monument, such as a triumphal arch. Washington is, I believe, the only major western capitol that does not have a great triumphal arch.

Truly, World War II deserves an unabashedly glorious monument to an indisputably heroic event of supreme national importance.

Traffic and pedestrian problems are certainly soluble. This site is one of the few really open areas remaining in the Capitol region which is truly suitable for a monument of this importance. The site would allow a monument equal in stature to the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Capitol and the Jefferson Memorial, and would exist with them in a logical and orderly fashion. A triumphant arch, perhaps featuring references to the Pacific campaign on its western face and to the European campaign on its eastern face, would be a spectacular and noble gateway to the National Capitol.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'F. E. Hart', with a stylized, flowing script.

Frederick E. Hart

FEH:pmf

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

3 August 1995

EXHIBIT A-4

Dear Colonel Kelley:

At its meeting on 27 July the Commission of Fine Arts considered site selection for the World War II Memorial. Prior to the meeting the members inspected three possible locations: (1) at the foot of the Capitol, in front of the Reflecting Pool; (2) within Freedom Plaza; and (3) at the east end of Constitution Gardens, near 17th Street.

The Commission was unable to approve the preferred site in Constitution Gardens, feeling that its location in a pastoral setting, off any of the major axes, would not be suitable for such an important memorial. (It could possibly be the site for a memorial that commemorated some aspect of World War II.) The sites at the foot of the Capitol and at Freedom Plaza do not suffer from this disadvantage, but the Capitol site does have the problem of avoiding competition with the Capitol and the Grant Memorial. The Commission still feels that the Freedom Plaza site, on direct axis between the White House and the Capitol would be an excellent choice; an added advantage is the strong possibility that space would be available in the District Building across Pennsylvania Avenue for a related information center.

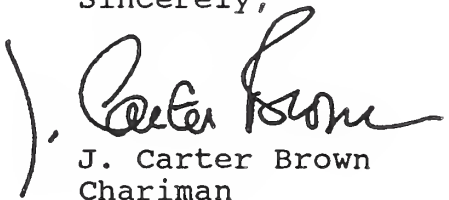
A former member of the Commission has suggested in a letter (copy attached) another site not yet considered: the circle at Columbia Island, at the end of Memorial Bridge. This would have the advantage of great prominence, an axial relationship with Arlington Cemetery and the Lincoln Memorial, and a vista that would include the major memorials of the city; further, it would act as a gateway into the capital. It lies on a major tourmobile route, close to a Metro stop, and easy pedestrian access can be provided by underpasses, perhaps with escalators. Its proximity to the contemplative, moving, and substantively relevant experience of Arlington Cemetery would invoke the sacrificial aspect of the commemoration. Deserving of further study is the possibility of incorporating the whole sylvan link with the Arlington Cemetery, thus involving a verdant and contemplative experience in addition to some kind of vertical accent at the circle end to give the memorial stature and uniqueness in the whole context of the Capital.

Page 2
Colonel Kelly

What distinguished World War II from all other wars in which the U.S. has been involved before or since, however, was the total involvement of the citizenry, and the victorious response to totalitarian aggression on a global and unequivocally evil scale. This site, and that at Freedom Plaza, would allow for height, which the Commission felt will be the only viable design element capable of achieving the relative significance proportionate to the existing, spread-out memorials to the far smaller and less all-encompassing conflicts of Korea and Vietnam. It was unanimously agreed that this was a suggestion that warranted further study.

The Commission of Fine Arts considers the World War II Memorial a project of the highest priority. A decision that will impact future generations for, we hope, centuries to come, nevertheless, should not be reached under the duress of time constraints if that precludes enthusiastic and widespread consensus. We look forward to working with the American Battle Monuments Commission and the National Park Service toward a timely resolution of the site selection question and the development of a design.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Carter Brown", is written over a large, stylized bracket that spans the width of the signature area.

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Colonel Kevin Kelley
Project Manager, World War II Memorial
American Battle Monuments Commission
Pulaski Building, Room 5127
Washington, D. C. 20314

c: Robert Stanton

EXHIBIT B



July 26, 1996

Mr. J. Carter Brown
Chairman
The Commission of Fine Arts
401 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Mr. Brown:

I know that the Commission will soon be considering the proposal to construct an arena on a vacant lot that is just a block away from the National Building Museum. As we have said to the District and to representatives of the developer, the Museum welcomes plans to revitalize the area. We know that our area currently lacks street life and the multiplicity of uses that makes for an inviting urban environment. Thus, the proper development of the site is of keen interest and of paramount importance to the Museum and to its future.

As the proposal now stands, there are several aspects of the design that will have a negative impact on the Museum. The entrances to the arena are located on F Street and 7th Street, and it is on these facades that retail activities are planned. On the 6th Street side--the side facing the Museum--there is a truck entrance and an entrance to the parking garage. These will be visible from the Museum, as well as the many large trucks and buses that will queue on 6th Street. There are no retail uses planned for the 6th Street side. In effect, the arena cuts off the important east-west access that G Street provides and then turns its back on the Museum. Thus, we strongly urge the Commission to recommend:

--Retail and restaurant uses for 6th Street that occupy at least 50% of the block-long facade. The restaurant facilities could be modeled on those planned for 7th Street, which are open food courts that can be approached from within the arena as well as from the street.

As noted above, the entrances to the arena are on the 7th and F Street facades. To those entering the arena, the Museum will not be visible. Street architecture, however, could be designed that linked the Museum with the Smithsonian's

Henshaw Jones
ident and Director

D OF TRUSTEES

W. Colton
irman

J. L. Adams
Chairman

W. Hyland, Jr.
Chairman

H. Levitas
Chairman

on Apgar IV
Boasberg

A. Bond, Jr.
Chatfield-Taylor

re M. Cooper
r D'Alessio

A. Daly III
A. Dayton

rt E. DeLoraine
ard C. Driscoll

ia R. Field
ne C. Figg, Jr.

C. Forster
rt J. Geniesse

rhur Gensler, Jr.
rt A. Georgine

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W. Hechinger, Sr.

ie Kelley, Jr.
rt A. McFarland

rt McLean III
y J. Mobley

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Archivist of the United States
Librarian of Congress

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he American Institute of

National Portrait Gallery and the Museum of American Art, beckoning visitors to walk eastward to the Museum. Thus, we ask that the Commission recommend:

--the design and installation of some type of connecting street architecture that is subject to the approval of the Museum.

While we recognize that The Commission of Fine Arts is primarily concerned with aesthetic and design issues and less so with operational ones, we still wish to take this opportunity to address these crucial impacts of the project. And we hope that whatever action the Commission takes will reflect these concerns.

While we urged the developer and his architect to consider using existing alleyways to service the arena, we have been told that no alteration in the location of service facilities is possible. We understand that although there is an internal truck loading dock, there will be only one entrance and exit. We further understand that it is intended that buses will load and unload along 6th Street. Because F Street will become our only east-west connection, and because we envision 6th Street as an inviting street with retail uses, we believe that there needs to be some limitation agreed to between the District, the developer and the Museum concerning a maximal number of vehicles waiting on the street. Such an agreement would not be monitored by the Museum on an hourly basis, but it would give us recourse if trucks and buses choke the street and access to the Museum.

As you know, the Museum has both daytime and evening uses. Evening uses relate to the renting of the Museum's Great Hall, and the income derived from these rentals is essential to the operations of the Museum. We are anxious about the effects of the increased traffic and we are even more concerned about parking. Easy access to parking is key to the future of this income. Discussions have begun with a representative of the developer concerning parking set-asides, and we are thankful that the developer is responsive to this concern. However, because the lack of parking could cause the Museum to fail, we hope to obtain a contractual provision that requires the developer to provide an adequate number of parking spaces in the immediate neighborhood of the Museum.

It appears to us that this limited list of concerns--all of which will improve the arena and ensure that it indeed serves as a catalyst to revitalization--is reasonable and can be easily achieved. I hope that you agree.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Susan Henshaw Jones", written in a cursive style.

Susan Henshaw Jones
President and Director

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

EXHIBIT B-1

3 August 1995

Dear Mr. Kerr:

During its meeting of 27 July 1995, the Commission received a presentation by the architect, Colden Florance (FEEK), of the design development for the MCI/Pollin Arena. While the design is progressing satisfactorily, a few minor questions remain.

The Commission was delighted to learn that the highest point of the arena has been lowered to 115 feet above the sidewalk. As a result of the enormous footprint of the building, great effort continues to focus on reducing its height, both literally as well as apparently. In this vein, the architect intends to strengthen the "apparent" cornice height along "F" Street, especially at the corner of Seventh.

Other elements discussed with the architect included the "pergola" on Seventh Street which will wrap the northwest corner of the arena, a welcome amenity on hot summer afternoons. The architect agrees that additional study will further define its character.

The question of character also arose during the discussion on signs for the facility. It was recommended that the large vertical signs be in the nature of cloth banners, rather than solid billboards which do not conform to standards in the core of Washington. The architect has carefully thought through the concept of signs as an integral part of the initial design and will continue to refine that program, as well.

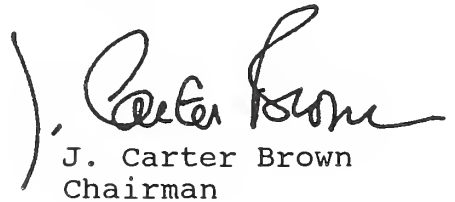
This leaves one last relatively knotty problem: Sixth Street. The National Building Museum has correctly pointed out that the arena design turns its "back" to Sixth Street; the truck and automobile entrances both face east up "G" Street. Though the architect will work to soften the effect of this service portion of the development, there may be other ways to help mitigate the problem. Obviously, encouraging pedestrians to explore "F" Street beyond the immediate confines of the arena is the intended ideal. This is an

Page 2
Kerr

opportunity for the District to re-open "F" Street at the Portrait Gallery and provide a unified streetscape design stretching from Ninth Street on the west to the Building Museum on the east. It may entail little more than repeating the elegant sidewalk paving scheme proposed for the arena.

The Commission is confident that the architect has all these questions well in hand and looks forward to a final presentation in the near future.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

James E. Kerr, Project Director
Arena Task Force Office
Government of the District of Columbia
441 4th Street, N.W.
Suite 370 South
Washington, D.C. 20001-2728

c: Colden Florance, FEEK

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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EXHIBIT C

3 August 1995

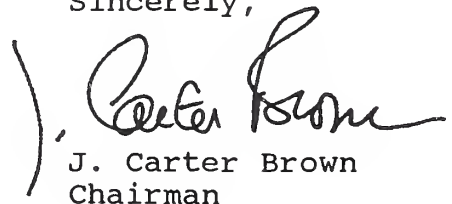
Dear Mr. Burrell:

During its meeting of 27 July 1995, the Commission reviewed and approved the installation of planters as an interim security measure around the perimeter of the Main building for the Department of Justice at 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. It is understood that Justice intends to provide a design for a more permanent solution at a later date.

As this building is part of a much larger architecturally unified composition, it is hoped that Justice will initiate a dialogue through GSA with the other tenants of the Federal Triangle to develop a permanent, uniform design solution for the entire complex. Because of the potential visual impact of this project on the federal precinct, the Commission will be happy to help in your coordination efforts.

The staff is available should you have any questions.

Sincerely,


J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Benjamin F. Burrell, Director
Facilities and Administrative Services Staff
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 1050
Washington, D.C. 20530

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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EXHIBIT D

3 August 1995

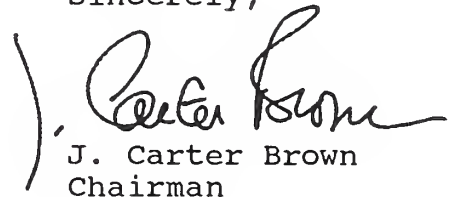
Dear Mr. Humphrey:

During its meeting of 27 July 1995, the Commission reviewed and approved two projects submitted by your office on behalf of the on-going Pentagon renovation program. Noting that the first of these projects addressed the need for compliance with the ADA, the members found the design for alterations to the existing ramp and entranceways to Corridor 8 effective and reasonable.

The more complex issue, and certainly the one with the greatest potential impact on the building as a whole, was that of the replacement of the windows. The Commission is certain that, if anything, an improvement in the appearance of the Pentagon will result with the installation of the proposed insulated replacement units. The slight tint of the UV-protective Low-E coating on the outside light (Clear VE-55 #HS) will have only a minimal impact. Also noted and approved were the fixed perforated blinds and, for the terrace windows, the sheer curtain material, which together will pick up on the color proposed for the sash.

Again, the Commission commends your staff and consultants for their sensitive solutions.

Sincerely,


J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Elbert R. Humphrey
Director, Management Division
Pentagon Renovation and Planning Office
Department of Defense - Washington Headquarters Services
1155 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1155

c: Harriet Ross

